

The Daily Bulletin.

VOL. 1.

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The Daily Bulletin.

Terms:

ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH.

Notice to Subscribers.

WHEN you find \times before your name on your paper, please renew your subscription, as it is a notice that the time for which it has been paid will expire in a few days.

A very limited space in the Daily Bulletin will be allowed for advertisements.—Terms, \$1 for each square, 1st insertion; 50cts for each subsequent insertion.

Articles of much length, intended for publication, must be handed in in the forenoon to insure publication next day.

Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, and Funeral Invitations charged as advertisements, but marriages and deaths published as news.

Advertisements of charitable institutions at half price.

Life in Northern Prisons.

Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky who was a long time a State prisoner of the Lincoln administration, in a recent speech in Europe, where he is now on a visit, detailed some particulars of his treatment while a prisoner of the Yankee Government. His narrative details cruelties and barbarities even worse than those of the Bastilles of France, and pictures a fate that has been endured by hundreds of our citizens. Let it be read, that we may know and appreciate the brave spirit of our men, that has never cowered under it. Referring to his arrest, Gov. Morehead said:

I have in my own person felt the despotism of this Northern Government. It is a matter of very little moment to the world, or to you, or even to the community in which I live, how a single individual may suffer from despotism, but the infringement of the rights of one individual is but the sanction for a like atrocity to be perpetrated upon every human being that comes under the influence of such a Government as that. I was seized at 2 o'clock in the night in my own bed, dragged from it and my family, without a moment's warning, and carried across the Ohio river, in defiance of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The soldiers took me and ran me by night, by special train, to Indianapolis. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court sent a marshal with a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring me back, but I was carried by special train to Columbus, Ohio. There I was kept awhile, and afterwards I was carried on to New York, and hurried to the prison of Lafayette. And here I desire to say that I cannot well conceive of any horror more dreadful than that which was experienced in that prison. It has a small court not much larger than this room for exercise.

Thirty-eight of us were placed in one room, five 32-pounder cannons occupying one portion of the room, which was 66 feet in length and 22 in depth. The floor was a brick floor, so damp that your boots would be covered with green mould every morning. They gave me 14 pounds of straw to sleep on, carefully weighed, and about half rotten. It was placed in a very coarse tick. I am, without my shoes, 6 feet in height, and the bed measures 4 feet 7 inches—actually measured by a member from Maryland, Mr. Sangston. We had one very dirty tin cup to drink out of, and the water we drank was filled, not with animal-culæ, but with millions of tadpoles. We had to hold our noses when we drank, and strain every drop of it. We were locked up at 6 o'clock at night, and kept till 6 next morning, without any natural convenience whatever, suffering the agonies of death. I remember, if you will allow me to tell it—I dislike to follow Mr. Lincoln, but there was an old man brought from Kentucky upwards of 70 years of age. His head as white as snow. I never saw him before, but I was amazed to see him, and seeing that he was from Kentucky, I

went up and addressed him. A friend had sent me some liquors, and I asked him if he would not like to have a little whiskey or brandy, and he said yes, it was the only time in his life that he felt that a good dram would be of any service to him. 'So, as is very commonly the case there, he took the bottle and poured out a very heavy drink. [Laughter.] He drank it off without mixing it with water, and he took up a glass of water—to drink after it, and saw the tadpoles. He set it down again, shaking his head, and said he could not stand it, and walked away; but the brandy burned him so much, that he came back and took it up, and held it between the light of the sun and himself, and soliloquizing, said: 'Well, tadpoles; if you can stand it, I can,' and drank it off. [Laughter.]

He made a compromise with the tadpoles. We wrote a letter to Mr. Lincoln, signed by every individual who was in the fort, telling him of the horrors of this prison, stating that we did not pretend to discuss the rightfulness of our imprisonment, but that we supposed we were entitled to the common rights of human beings. 'The result of that was, that in about a month we were taken to Fort Warren. They put us on a vessel to be taken there by sea. The captain told me himself that the vessel was calculated to take about 250 persons, and they took 1,100. We were fifty hours in making the voyage, and all that was given us to eat during that time was a piece of raw fat barrel pork, perfectly raw, about the size of my hand, and three sea crackers, and I saw the poor soldiers eating that raw meat. We had furnished ourselves with something better, but we could not feed them all with the little we had. We were placed afterwards in Fort Warren upon the naked floor, without bed or blanket, or anything.

TRADE FORBIDDEN.—The heel of the oppressor continues to grind poor Kentucky. Here is the last edict, dated Evansville, Indiana, by Leroy Fitch, U. S. N.

All arms or ammunition cases, or large quantities of men's boots or shoes, men's clothing in quantity, or goods for men's wear, barrels of salt or sacks, or quantities of coffee over ten pounds, quinine, cavalry equipments and the like.

These articles are not to be passed into the interior of Kentucky or landed at any river town on the Kentucky shore between Louisville and Cairo not garrisoned by United States forces, and not then unless by special request of the commandant of the post.

No steamer to land on the Kentucky shore between the above mentioned places, except at towns garrisoned, unless by permit.

AMALGAMATION.—We have in our possession a daguerrotype captured on the field of Murfreesboro. It was found in the knapsack of a Pennsylvania soldier, and represents a likely negro wench, all bejeweled and bedizened, with a guitar in her hand. With it was a letter from Emma Morris to Ben Moore, advising him of the picture having been sent, and requesting that he should send her a Christmas gift, or if that was not possible, then money to purchase one.

This is to advertise Emma Morris, who resides at 519 Hurst street, Philadelphia, that the daguerrotype is in our possession, and if she will transmit herself to Dixie we will sell her for at least \$2,500—Lincoln's Proclamation to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Rebel Ranner*.

In the engagement before Murfreesboro the Abolitionists say that out of one hundred and thirty-six Colonels engaged they lost nineteen killed.

Here we gain an approximate idea of the strength of Rosecranz's army. Placing the numerical strength of each regiment at five hundred men, which is very low, and we find that they had at least sixty-eight thousand men engaged.—*Rebel Banner*.

By Telegraph.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY BULLETIN

RICHMOND, Jan. 19th.

Congress having gone into secret session about one o'clock to-day, it was immediately rumored on the streets that France and England had recognized the independence of the Confederacy, and that the announcement would be made to that body in a communication from the President, but the day has passed without anything occurring to give color to the report.

The report that a battle was imminent at Fredericksburg, was renewed to-day, and enlarged. The enemy were reported crossing the Rappahannock at two points, on the right and left flanks, but the latest advices bring no confirmation of the rumor.

Confederate Congress.

House.—The speaker laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War, enclosing Col. Imboden's report of the outrages perpetrated upon the people of Western Virginia by the Federal General Milroy. The report states that prisoners had placed in the hands of Col. Imboden papers served on them assessing certain amounts for damages done by guerrillas to Union men, the penalty for not paying which immediately was to have their houses burned, and the men to be shot. The papers were laid on the table.

The speaker communicated to the House a telegraphic dispatch from Gov. Benham of South Carolina, resigning his seat in Congress.

Mr. Dargan, of Alabama, introduced a bill prohibiting Quartermasters and others from speculating with public money upon the necessities of the Government and people. Referred.

Mr. Dargan also introduced a bill to relieve Collectors and all receiving Government agents from default in consequence of receiving Yankee counterfeit Confederate Treasury notes.

A letter was read from J. P. Johnson, contesting the seat as member from the third District of Arkansas, waving further contest.

Mr. Clopton, of Alabama, offered a joint resolution, approving of that portion of the President's message relating to retaliation upon Yankee officers.

Mr. Foote opposed the resolution, until all other measures were exhausted, and advocated the sending of a Commission to the Government of the United States, setting forth the terms on which the South would be willing to negotiate for peace. He intended to offer resolutions to that effect, and throw on the Lincoln Government, the responsibility of further carnage.

The House then went into secret session on the finances of the country.

Virginia Legislature.

The propositions introduced into the Virginia House of Delegates, that no planter shall raise over 5000 hills of tobacco to the hand, excites considerable discussion. Some regard it as playing into the hands of the speculators.

Foreign News.

The latest foreign advices state that Gladstone, in a speech on the distress in Lancashire, expressed the hope that the crisis would be passed by March.

It is rumored that Prussia has sent a dispatch to Austria, threatening to withdraw from the Confederation.

A plot of a rising in Poland had been discovered.

Northern News.

At the recent Democratic jubilee in New Jersey, George P. Andrews said that the rights of the South must be respected, or we shall turn our artillery upon the emancipation garroters of the Constitution. The sentiment was received with enthusiastic applause.

Gold in New York on the 15th was quoted at 148½.

A private letter from Washington to Cincinnati states that on the 19th the Cabinet had under discussion a proposition of Lincoln to draft 200,000 more men, and it was believed a proclamation to that effect would soon be issued.

NOTICE!

ON THE 24TH OF JANUARY I will sell a lot of condemned HORSES AND MULES, at Winchester, Tenn., to the highest bidder, for cash. W. B. ECTOR, Maj. and A. Q. M., C. S. A.

LOST.

On the railroad between Tullahoma and Chattanooga, on or about the 9th of Dec., 1892, one large black flat 'Trunk' filled with ladies clothing, some letters backed to Miss Tennessee Enochs. Any information leading to its whereabouts will be thankfully received.

Chattanooga Rebel copy three times and account to the Bulletin office.

State of Tennessee—Franklin Co.

J. H. Young, et al., vs. Wm. M. Russey, adm'r, et al.

County Court, January term, 1863. It appearing to the Court now in session that Nancy Eskridge and infant son John, J. B. Morris, Samuel W. Morris, Francis M. Morris and Mary J. Morris, and Mary Murphy, are non-residents of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Daily Bulletin, a newspaper published in the town of Winchester, for four consecutive weeks, requiring said non-residents to be and personally appear before the worst of County Court, to be held at the Court House in Winchester, Tenn., on the first Monday of February, 1863, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken for confession, and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

JOHN G. ENOCHS, Clerk.

NO KIND OF BLANKS needed in the army but can be printed in the nicest style at the Daily Bulletin office.

FOR SALE—HORSE.

A FINE YOUNG HORSE FOR SALE. Apply at this office. Jan. 8, '63—d3t.

SHINPLASTERS

IN ANY COLOR AND STYLE PRINTED at this office.

OFFICER'S PAY ACCOUNTS

ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT THE Daily Bulletin office.

Confederate Money !! Land !!

TWO QUARTER SECTIONS OF unimproved land in Franklin Co. Ala. can be had for two dollars per acre. Title undoubtedly good. Refer to

Mr. Geo. W. Hunt, Winchester.

Apples,

NUTS of several kinds PEACHES in cans, PIES.

MATCHES, CANDLES, TAPERS, SEWING THREAD

TOBACCO, CIGARS, and a lot of such things for sale, cheap, by T. J. DENSON, Winchester, Tenn.

Dec. 7. d1m

Choice Land FOR SALE!

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES of land to sell, for Confederate money or Negroes. For particulars call on A. S. Colyar or Billy Slater, at Winchester, or Joseph Carter, at Dardard. Dec. 14, 1862—d1m.